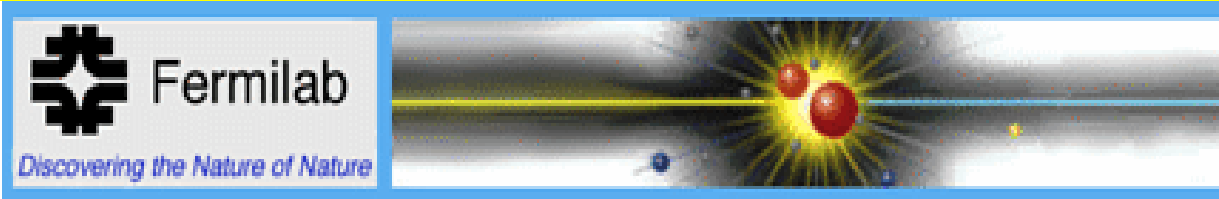
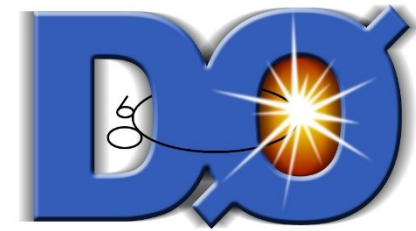


Top Properties at the Tevatron

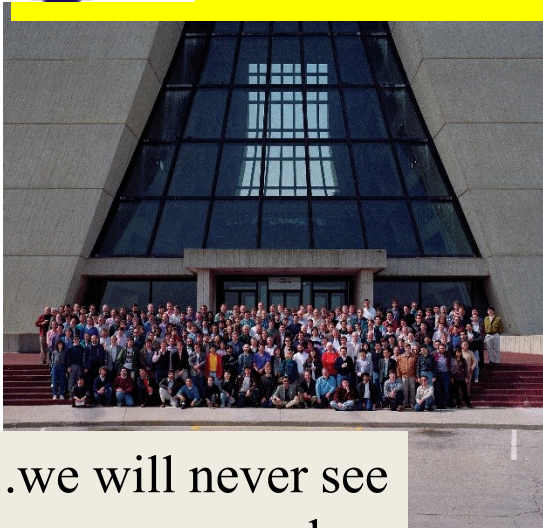
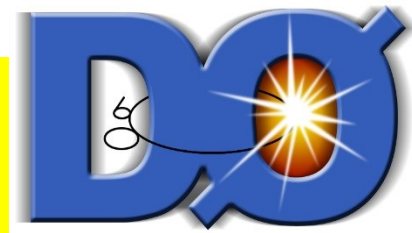


Giorgio Chiarelli
INFN Sezione di Pisa



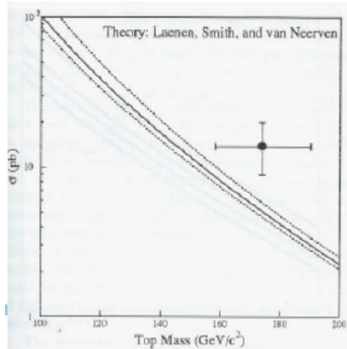
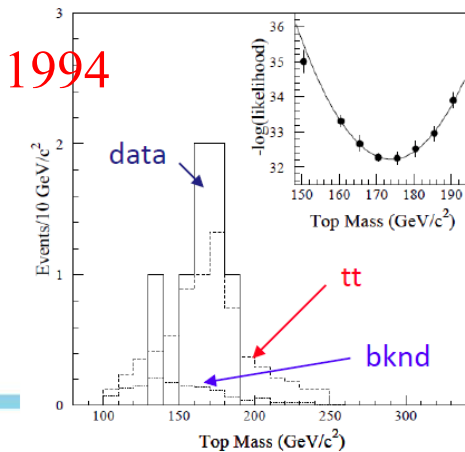


Top turns 20..

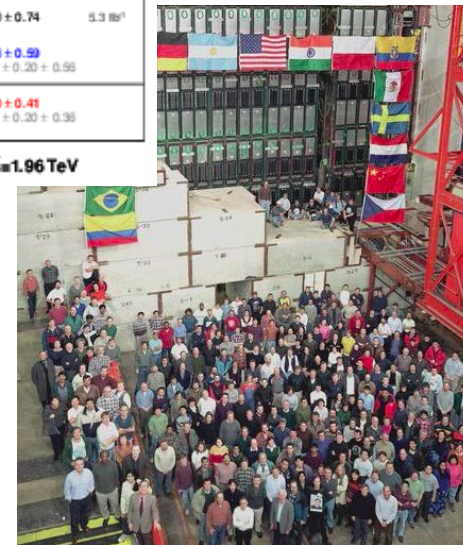
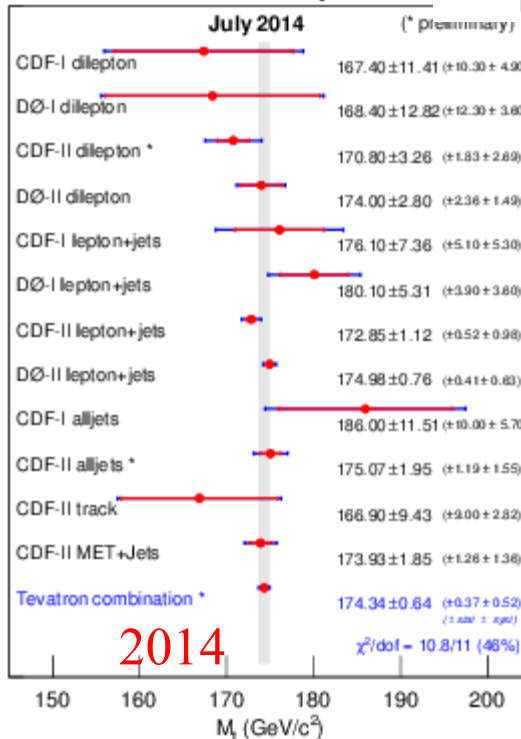
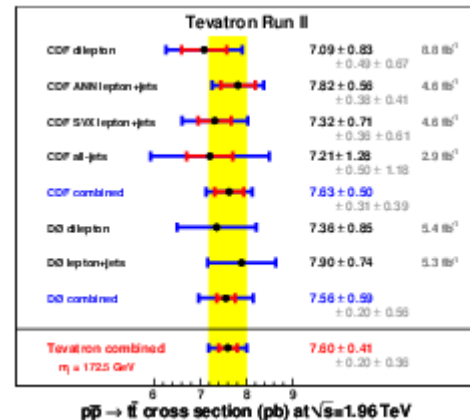


«...we will never see a mass peak...»

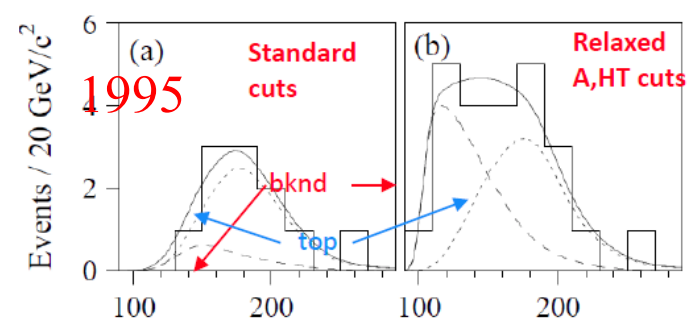
Mass fit from MC templates yields 174 ± 16 GeV



Mass of the Top Quark



Reconstructed mass distribution



Why top is so interesting?

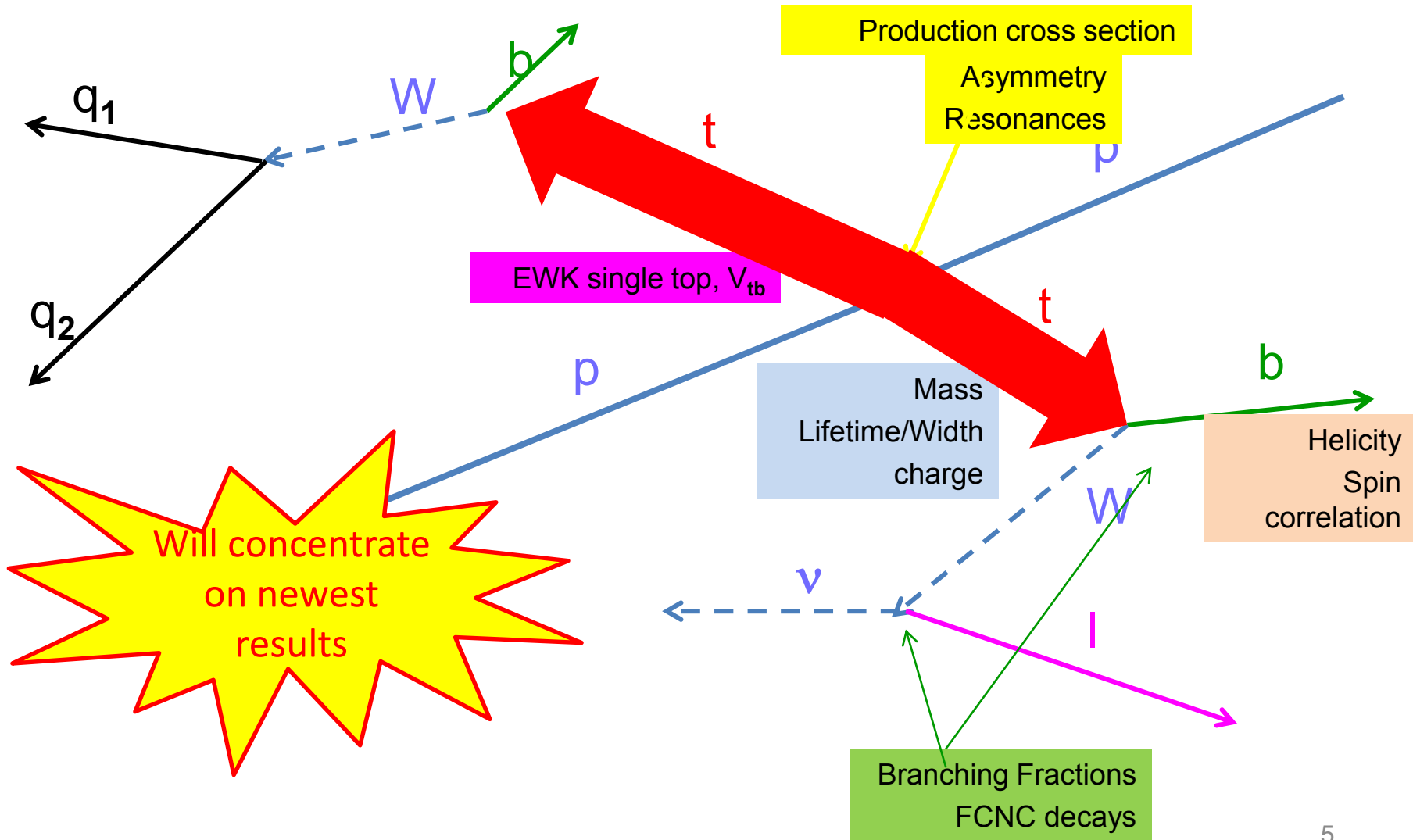
Heaviest quark known ($\sim 172.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$)

- Decays before hadronization
 - No bound states («top mesons», «Upsilon-like»)
 - «direct» access to production and decay vertex
 - Couplings, CKM elements..
- Related to Higgs mass through loops
 - Precision measurement of M_W , M_{top}
 - Stability of our Universe...
- Yukawa coupling ~ 1
 - Anything special about top and its relation to EWSB?
 - Window to new physics?

Two different production mechanisms

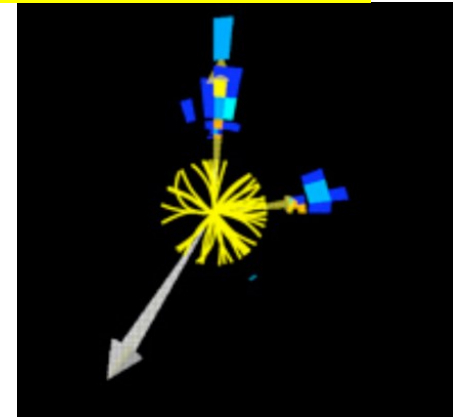
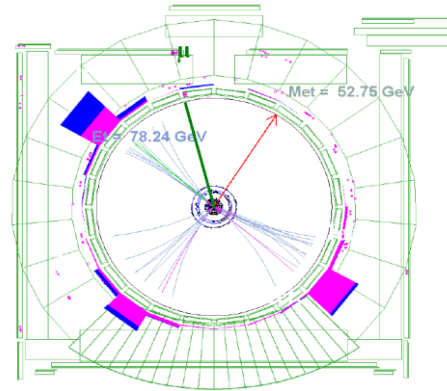
- Ewk processes
- Strong interactions

What can we study?

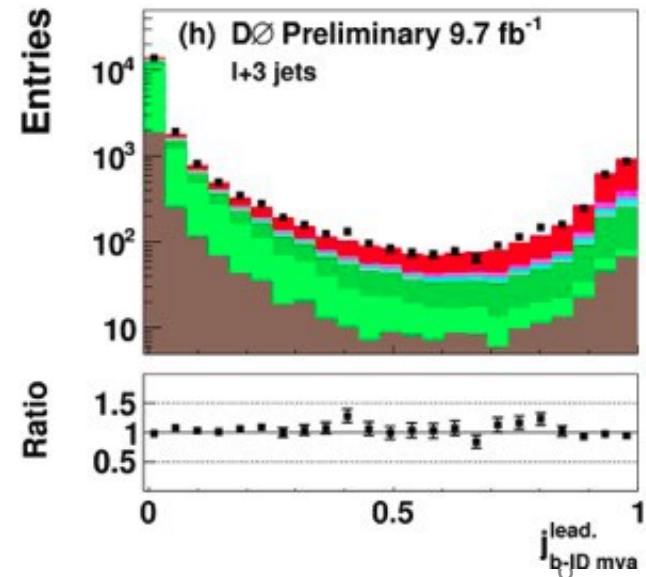
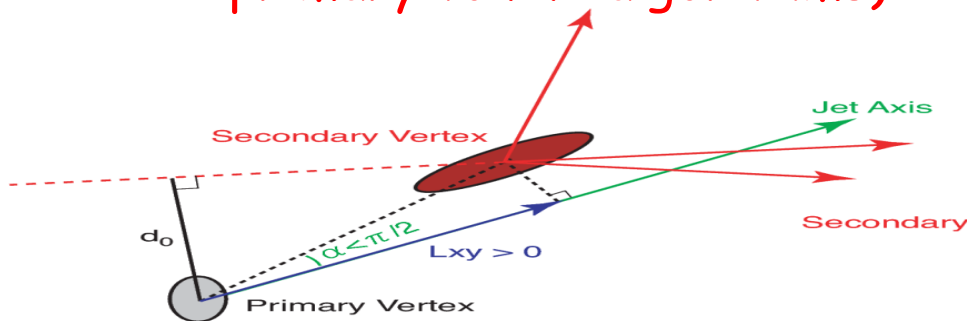


Tools: physics objects

- High Pt lepton (e or mu)
 - Isolated as coming from W
- 2 or ≥ 3 jets with large E_T
 - 20 GeV, $|\eta| < 2.8$
 - Missing E_T (MET)
 - 25 GeV (CDF), 20/25 (D0)



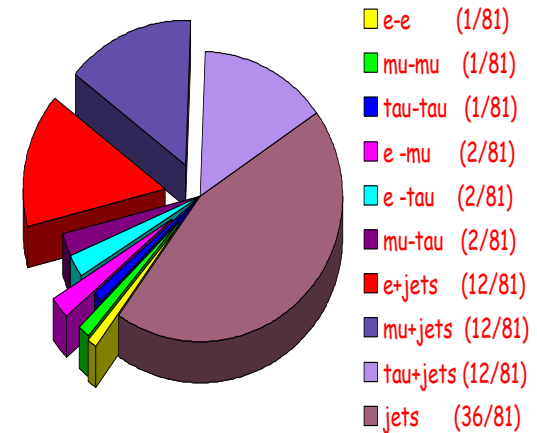
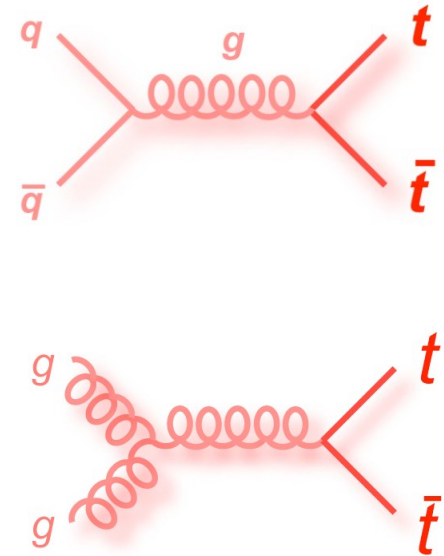
- b-tagging
 - With a variety of tools (from tracks displaced from the primary to NN algorithms)



Production vertex

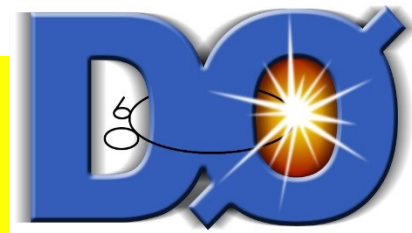
Top Pair production

- ~85 % through $q\bar{q}$ annihilation
- Calculated assuming BF ($t \rightarrow Wb$) ~100%
- Classified through W decay path
 - Dilepton (both W s decay leptonically)
 - l+jets (in W decays into quarks)
 - All-hadronic (both W s decay into quarks)
 - We do not use $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ decays
 - Dilepton (e, μ) ~5%: llvvbb
 - l+jets (~30%): lv qqbb
 - All-hadronic (~45%): qqqqbb



Full
data set

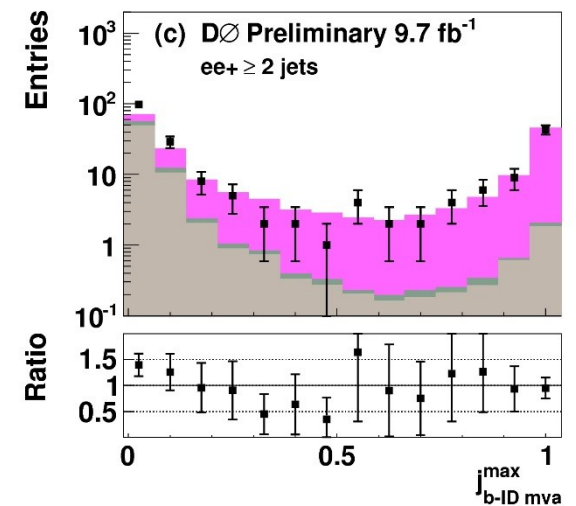
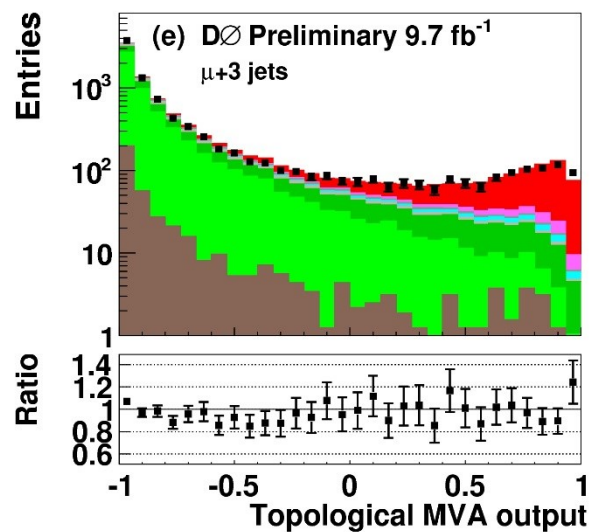
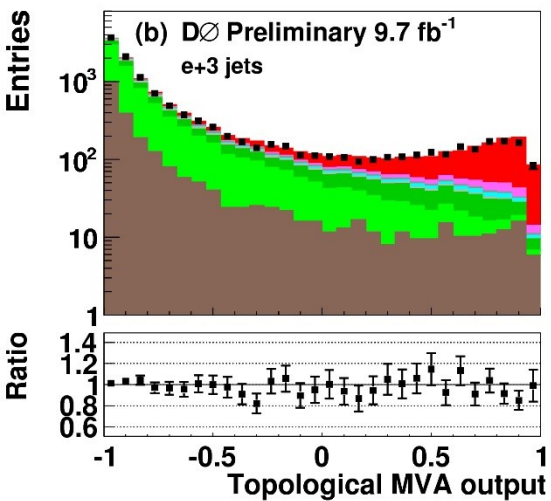
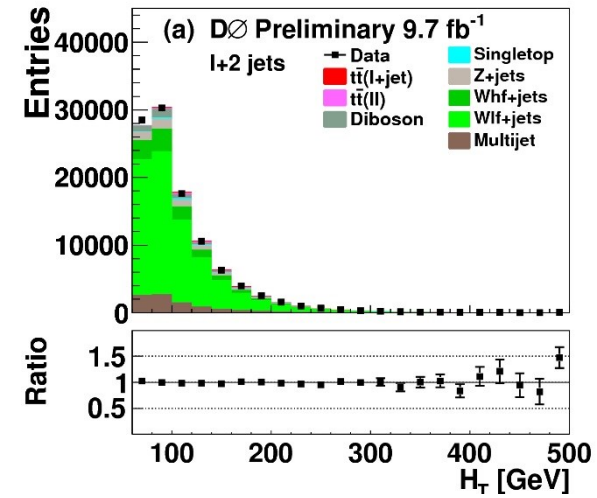
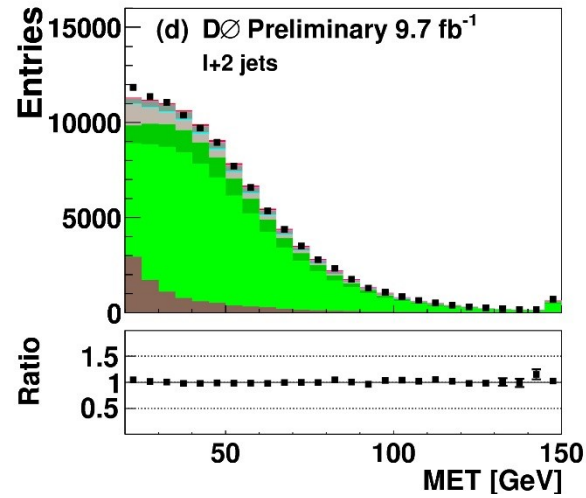
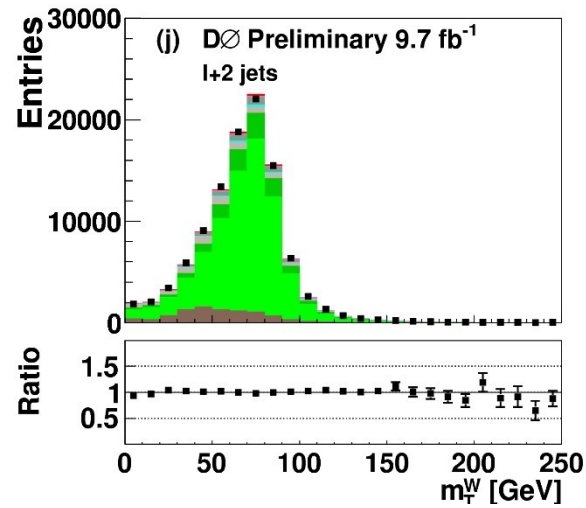
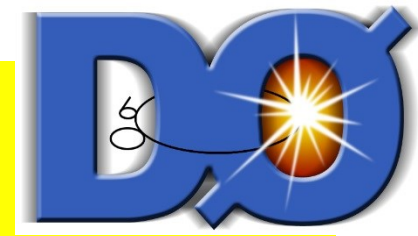
cross section: new



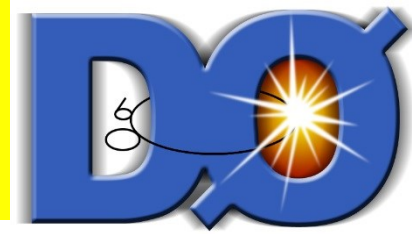
Updated $\sigma_{\tau\tau}$ using full data-set in dilepton and l+jets samples:

- l+jets improved techniques:
 - Use events with $n_{\text{jet}}=2,3,\geq 4$
 - Include kinematics and b-tagging MVA in a BDT
 - Overall six subsamples, each one its own BDT
- Dilepton
 - divide into 4 subsamples, add MVA b-tag for leading jet
- Systematics included in fitting procedure
 - Nuisance parameters
 - Simultaneously exploits background-dominated region to constraint the fit
- Simultaneous fit to cross section in
 - l+jets
 - Dilepton
 - Combined

Some plots...



Result(s)



➤ DØ updated:

$$\sigma_{t\bar{t}} = 7.73 \pm 0.13(\text{stat}) \pm 0.55(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

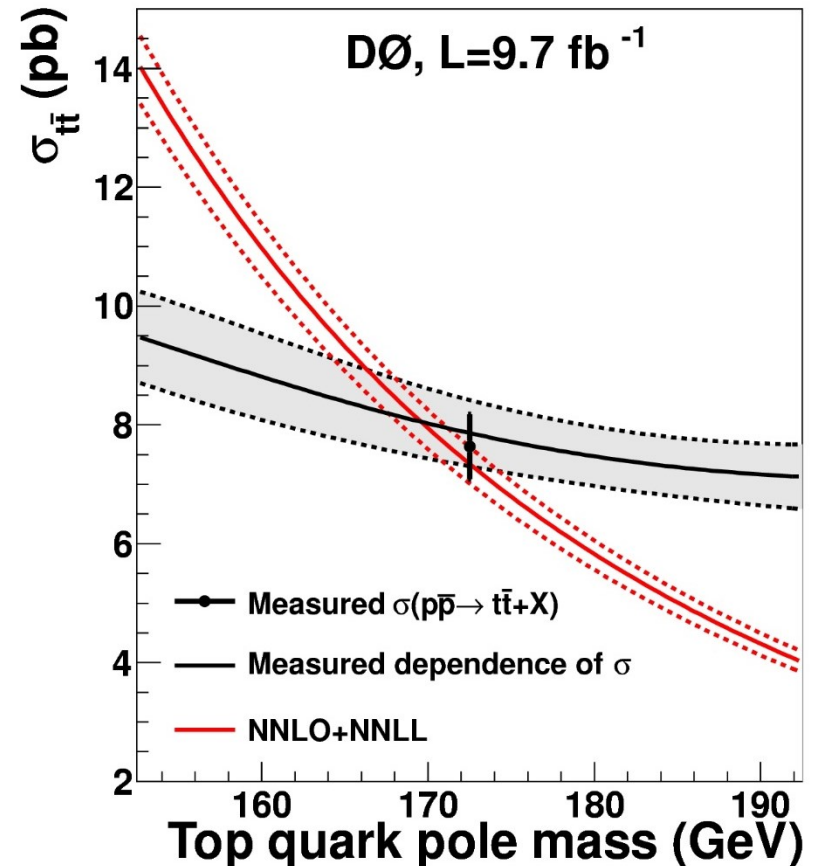
...then

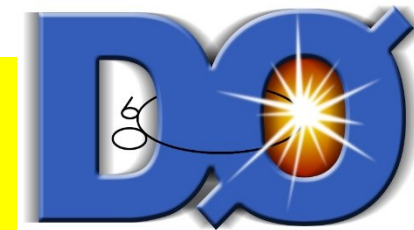
➤ Measure in MC the cross-section dependence from M_{top} , parametrize this dependence and plot

➤ Top quark pole mass:

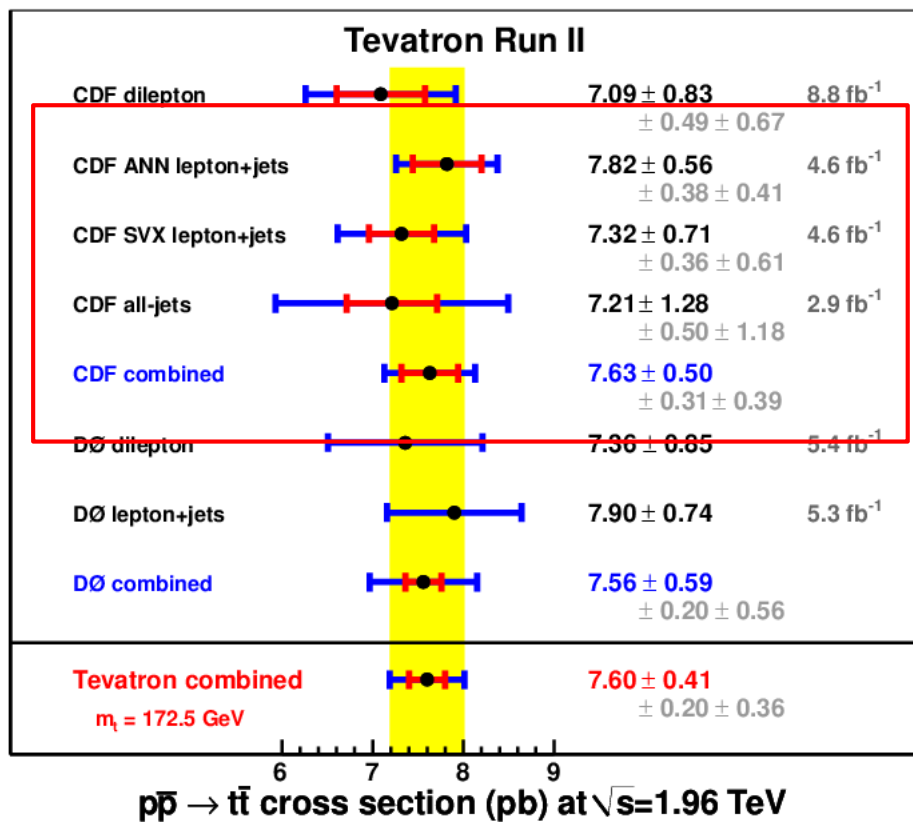
$$M_{\text{top}} = 169.5^{+3.3}_{-3.4} \text{ GeV}$$

More this afternoon:
talk by Jiri Franc





$\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$: summary



Theoretical prediction accuracy: 4.4%

$\sigma = 7.35^{+0.11}_{-0.21}(\text{scale})^{+0.17}_{-0.12}(\text{PDF})$

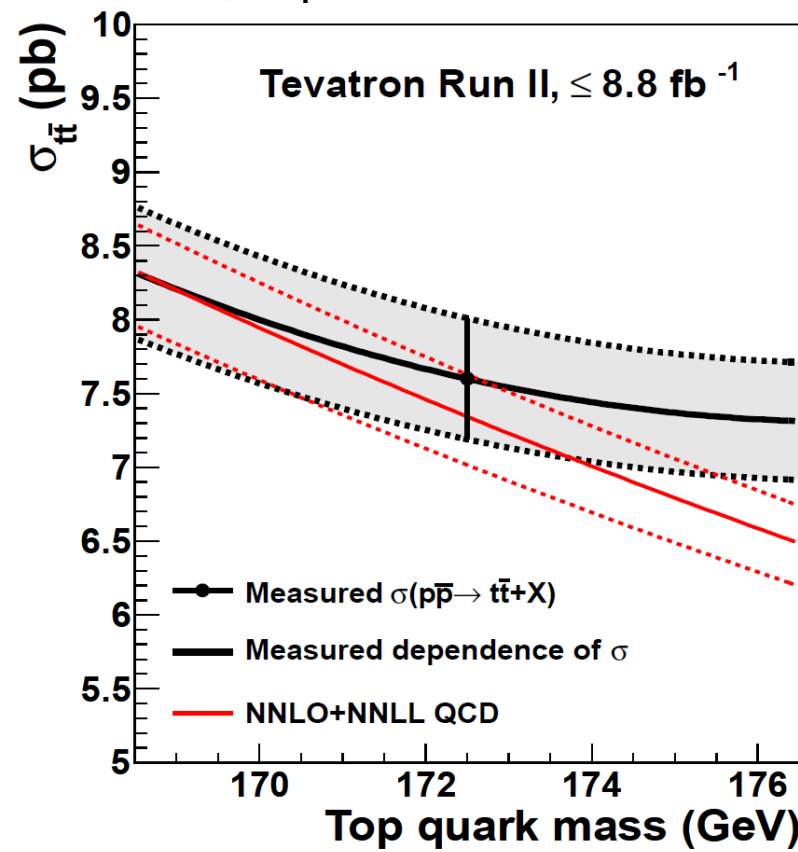
CDF : $7.63 \pm 0.5 \text{ pb}$ (6.5%)

Tevatron: $7.60 \pm 0.41 \text{ pb}$

DØ: $7.73 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.55 \text{ pb}$

CDF results contribute (to old) TeV combination by 60%, Only dilepton analysis uses the whole dataset

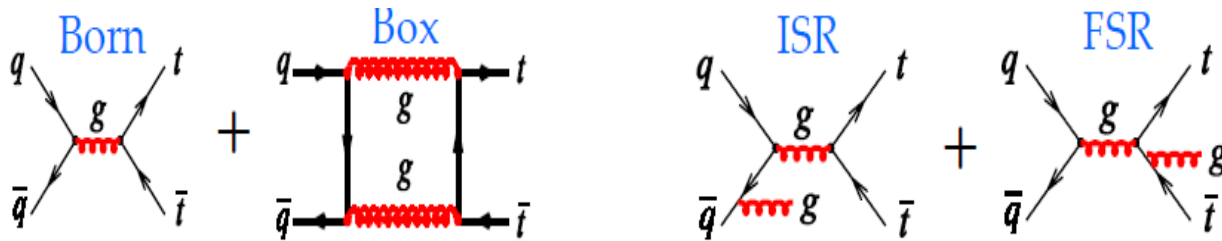
➤ Does not include new DØ result



A_{FB} in $t\bar{t}b\bar{a}$ r events

A_{FB} is defined as $A_{FB} = \frac{N_{\Delta Y > 0} - N_{\Delta Y < 0}}{N_{\Delta Y > 0} + N_{\Delta Y < 0}}$

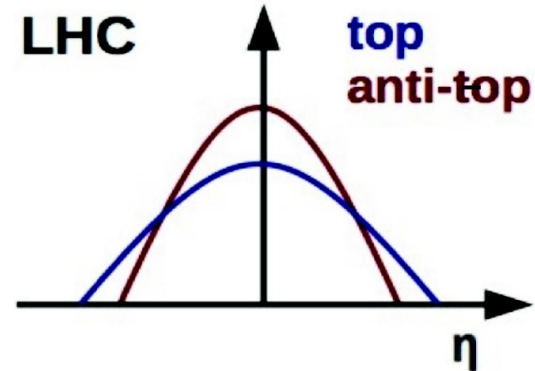
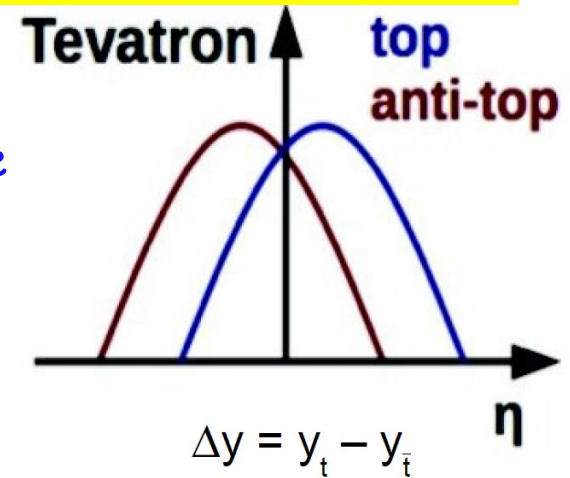
- Exploit symmetric proton-antiproton initial state
- Asymmetry is zero at leading order
- Inclusive $A_{FB} = (10.0 \pm 0.6)\%$
 - N3LO (QCD+EWK): PRD 91, 071502(2015)



Positive asymmetry

Negative asymmetry

- Deviation from SM generated by
 - Axial Vector, Z' exchange, W' interaction
 - BSM scenarios should -however- be consistent with measured
 - $\sigma_{t\bar{t}}$, $d\sigma/dM_{t\bar{t}}$, LHC results
 - $d\sigma/d\cos\theta^*$



$$A_C = \frac{N(\Delta|y_t| > 0) - N(\Delta|y_t| < 0)}{N(\Delta|y_t| > 0) + N(\Delta|y_t| < 0)}$$



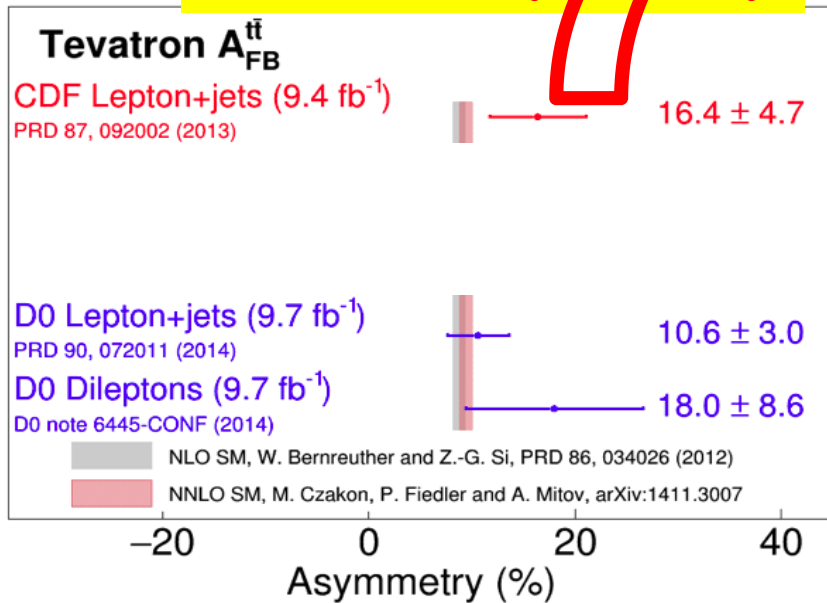
The AFB saga



Is the AFB saga coming to a conclusion?

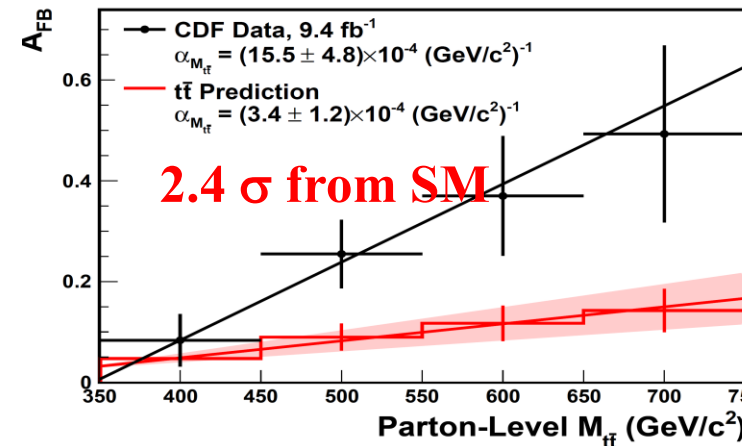
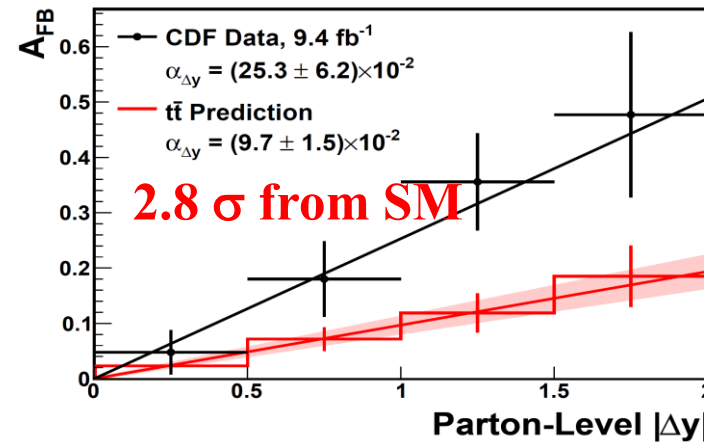
➤ Summary of previous episodes:

Inclusive asymmetry



The largest difference from SM expectations in top-quark physics

A_{FB} vs Δy, M_{tt}

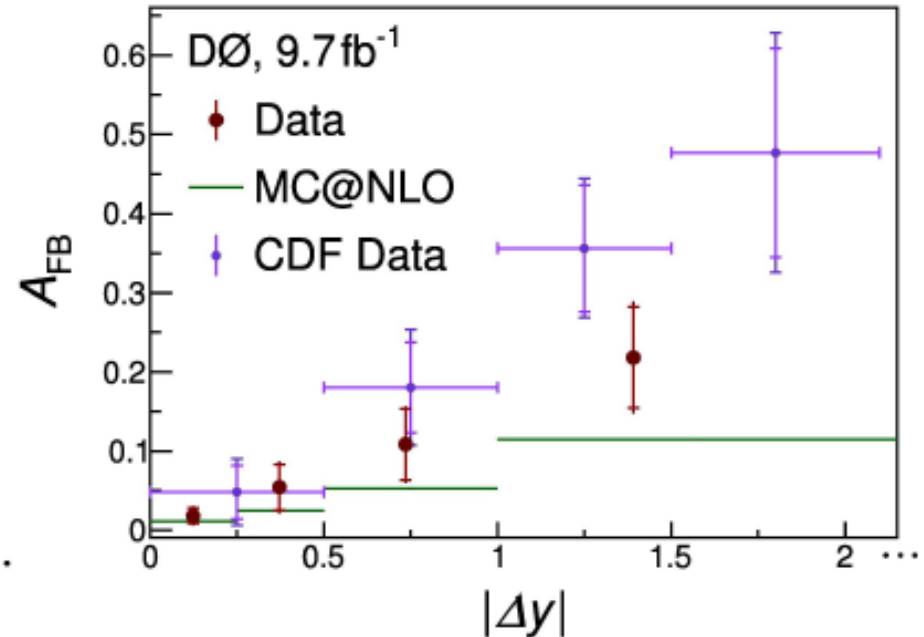
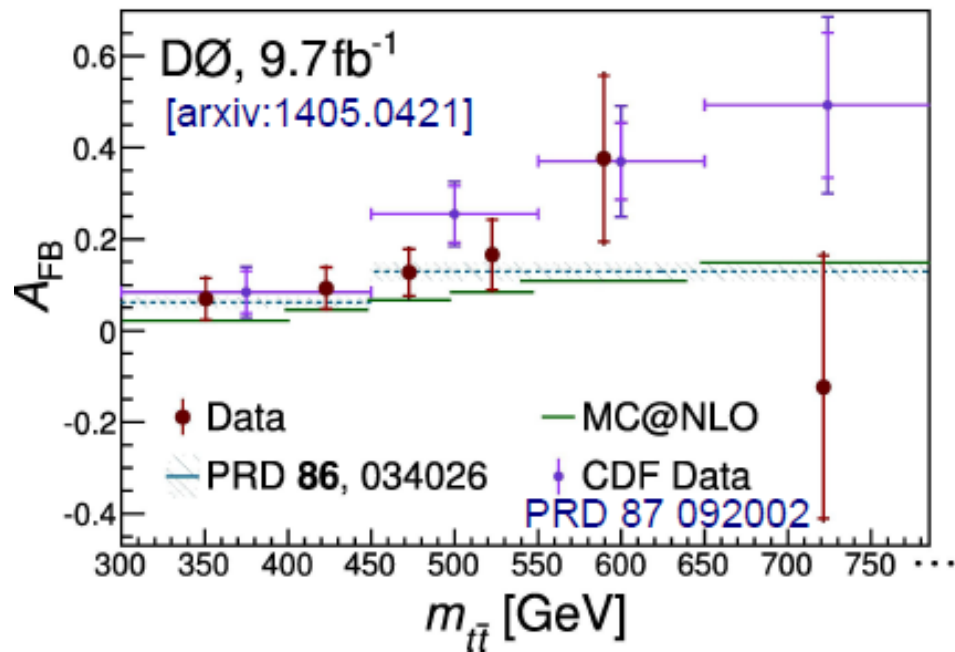


SM or not SM?



DØ results are in agreement with SM predictions...

➤ But also with CDF data:



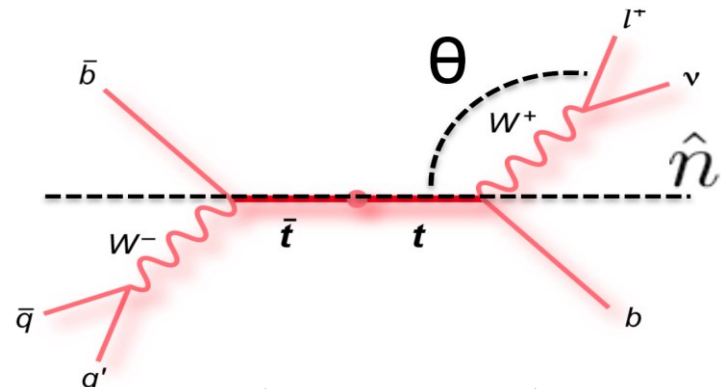


D0 new measurement



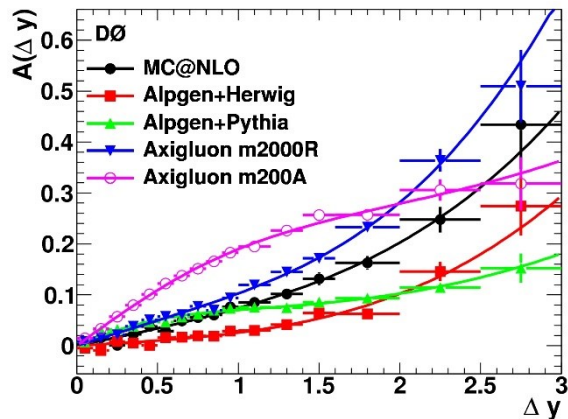
Dilepton channel, fit A_{FB} and polarization

- Polarization due to EWK contributions to production
- BSM can change both
- Use ME method



$$A_{\hat{n}}^{\ell^{\pm}} = \frac{N(\cos \theta^{\pm} > 0) - N(\cos \theta^{\pm} < 0)}{N(\cos \theta^{\pm} > 0) + N(\cos \theta^{\pm} < 0)}$$

$$\kappa P = A^{\ell^+} - A^{\ell^-}$$



Simultaneous measurement

$$A^{t\bar{t}} = (15.0 \pm 8.0)\%$$

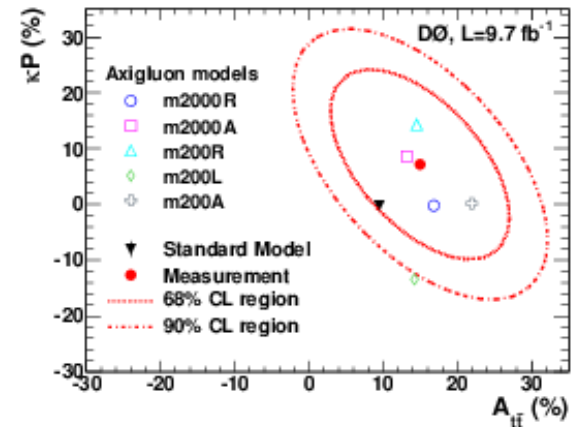
$$\kappa P = (7.2 \pm 11.3)\%$$

Assuming SM polarisation

$$A^{t\bar{t}} = (17.5 \pm 6.3)\%$$

Combination with l+jets channel

$$A_{\text{combined}}^{t\bar{t}} = (11.8 \pm 2.8)\%$$





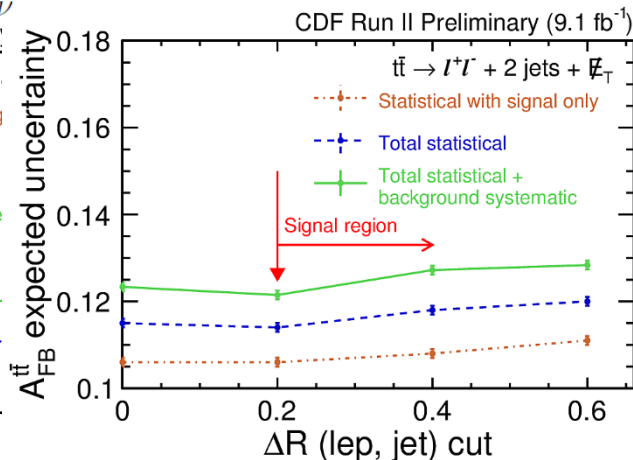
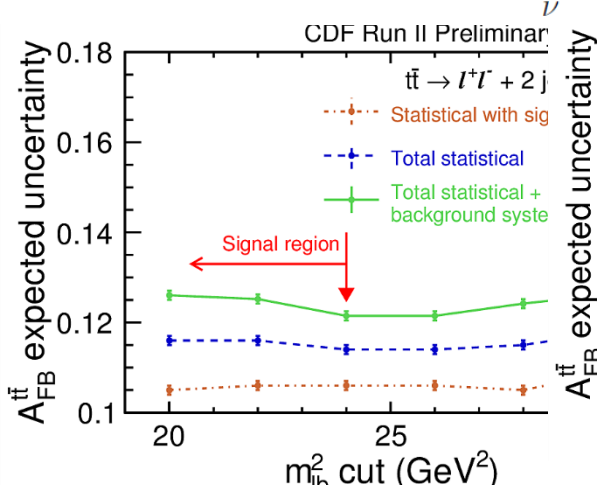
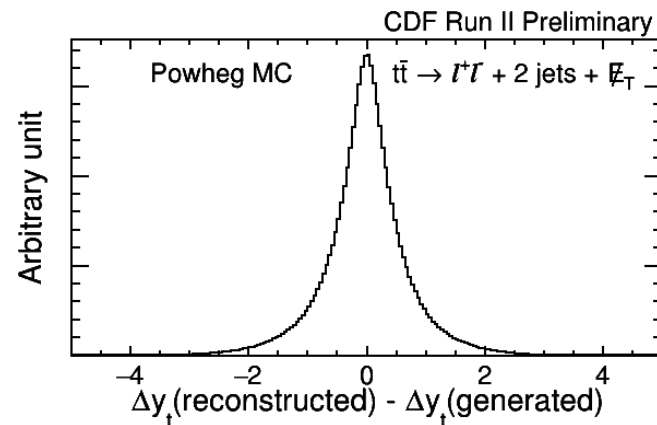
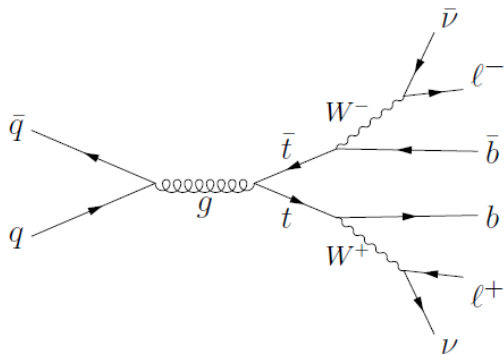
CDF: A_{FB} in dilepton



full data set in ll channel

$$A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}} = \frac{N(\Delta y_t > 0) - N(\Delta y_t < 0)}{N(\Delta y_t > 0) + N(\Delta y_t < 0)}$$

- top reconstruction optimized to reduce uncertainty in A_{FB}

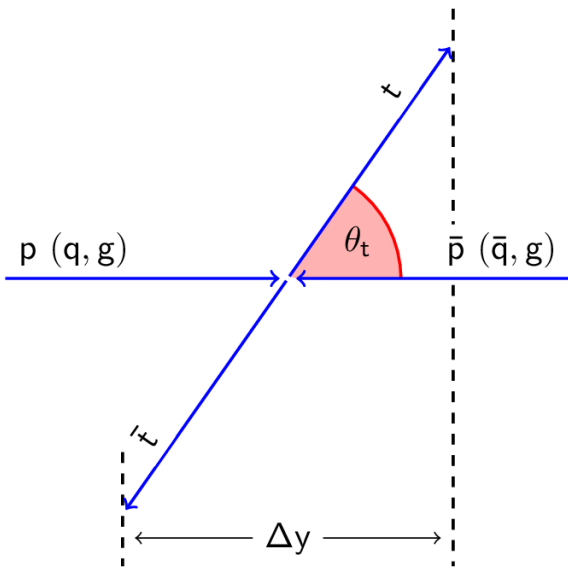


Use measured $d\sigma/d\cos\vartheta^*$ to re-weight MC events



$l+\text{jet}$ distribution $d\sigma/d\cos\theta$

CDF studied ϑ_+ angle between proton and top quark direction in $t\bar{t}$ ref frame



~Agreement with SM

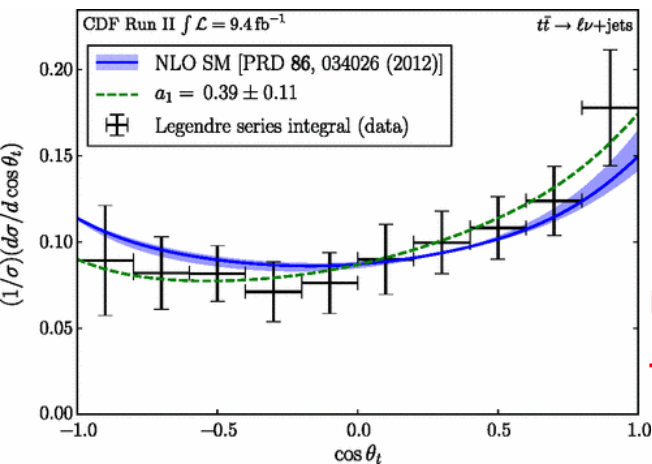
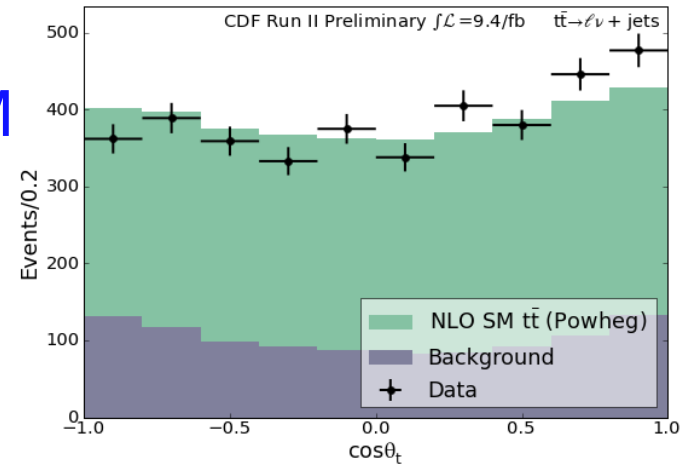
Characterize using Legendre polynomials

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_t} = \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell} P_{\ell}(\cos\theta_t)$$

First moment shows tension with prediction

PRL 111, 182002 (2013)

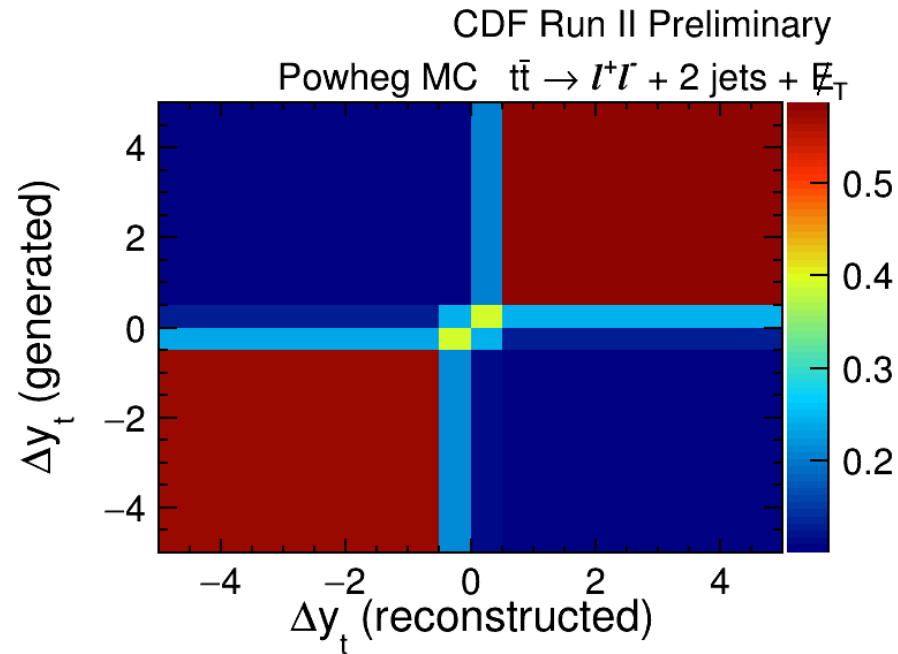
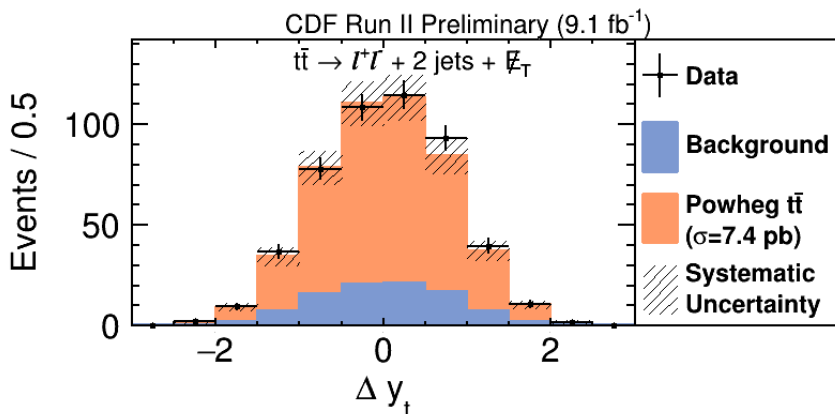
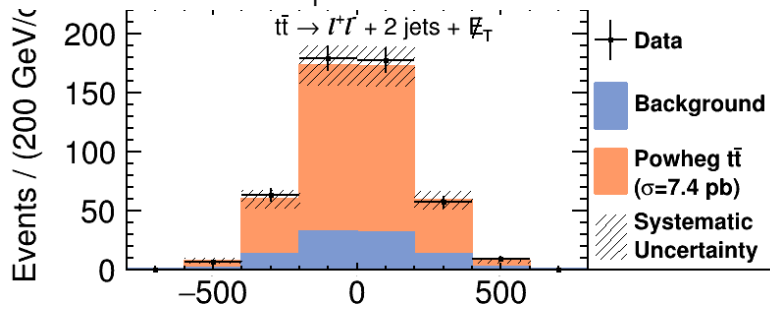
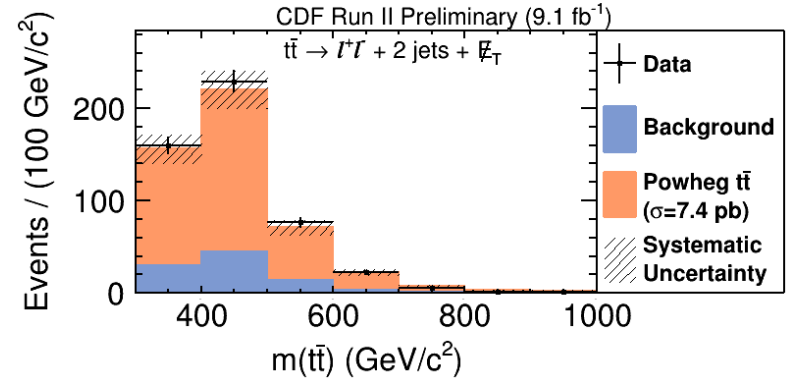
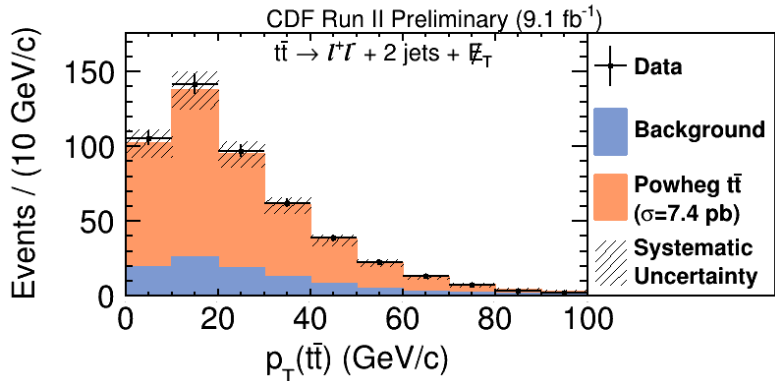
Use measured $d\sigma/d\cos\vartheta_+$
To re-weight MC events



ℓ	a_{ℓ} (obs)	a_{ℓ} (pred)
1	0.40 ± 0.12	$0.15^{+0.066}_{-0.033}$
2	0.44 ± 0.25	$0.28^{+0.053}_{-0.030}$
3	0.11 ± 0.21	$0.030^{+0.014}_{-0.007}$
4	0.22 ± 0.28	$0.035^{+0.016}_{-0.008}$
5	0.11 ± 0.33	$0.0048^{+0.002}_{-0.001}$
6	0.24 ± 0.40	$0.0060^{+0.002}_{-0.003}$
7	-0.15 ± 0.48	$-0.0028^{+0.001}_{-0.001}$
8	0.16 ± 0.65	$-0.0019^{+0.0003}_{-0.0003}$



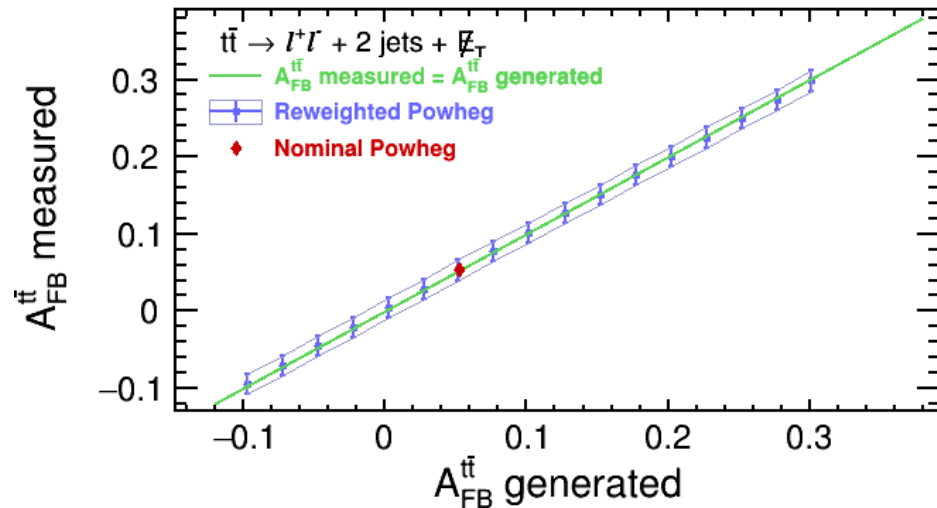
MC and data comparison



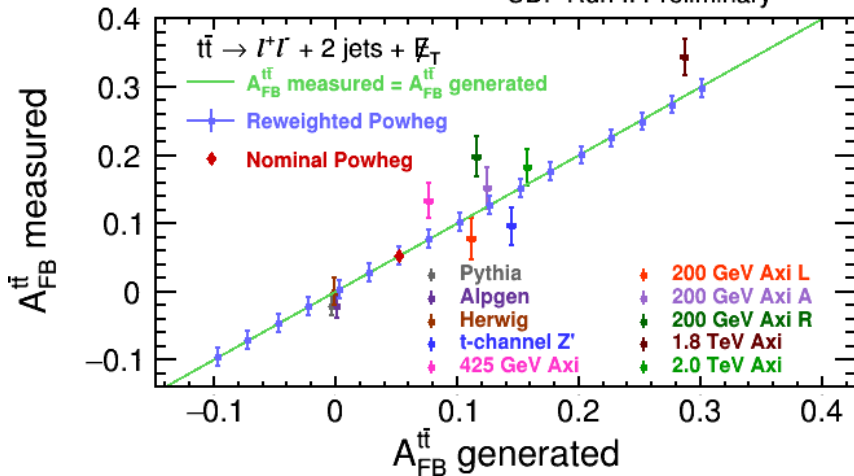


Final A_{FB} in dilepton

CDF Run II Preliminary

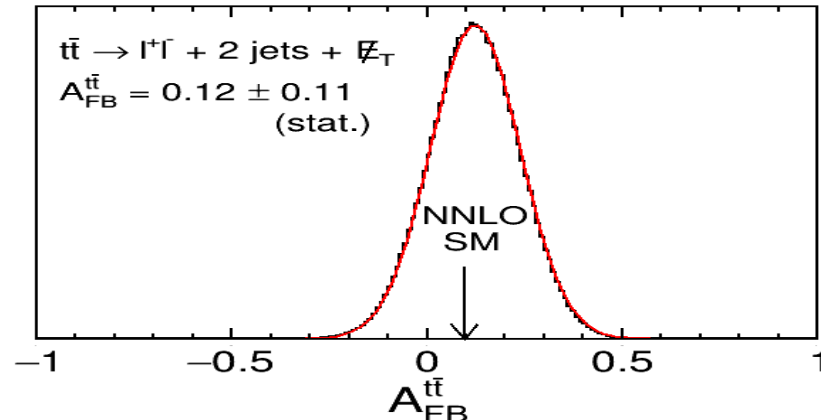


CDF Run II Preliminary

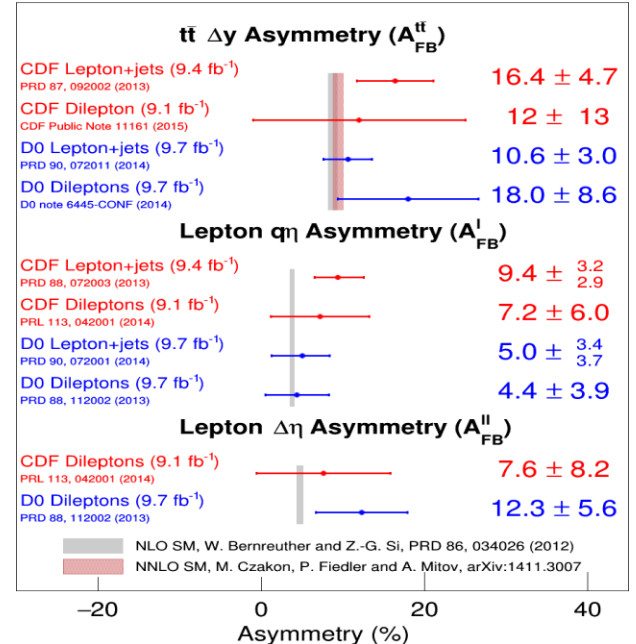


Posterior probability density

CDF Run II Preliminary (9.1 fb^{-1})

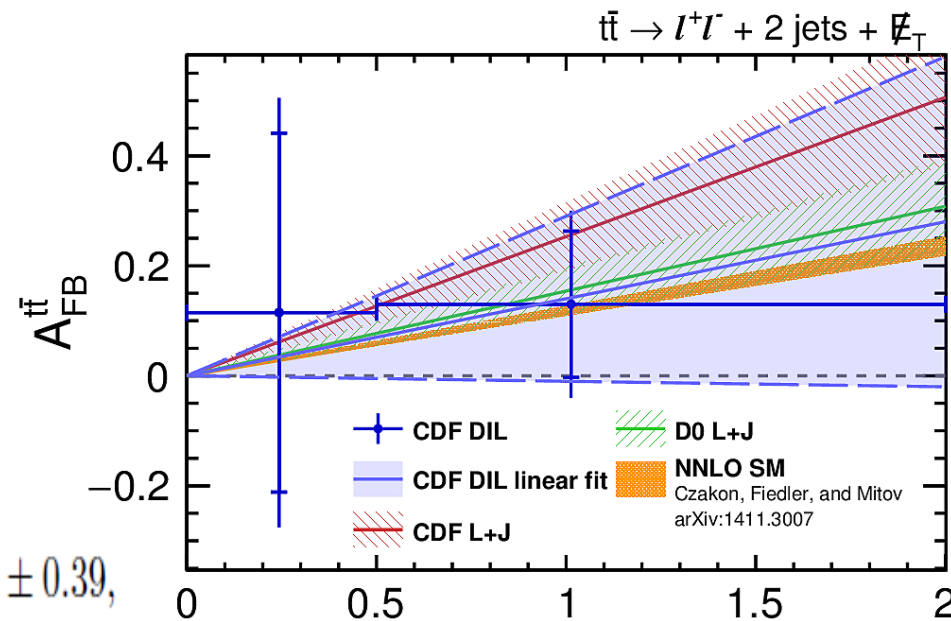
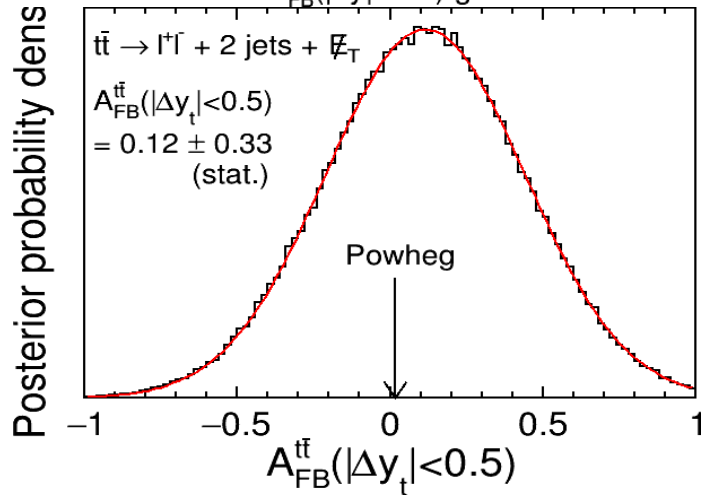
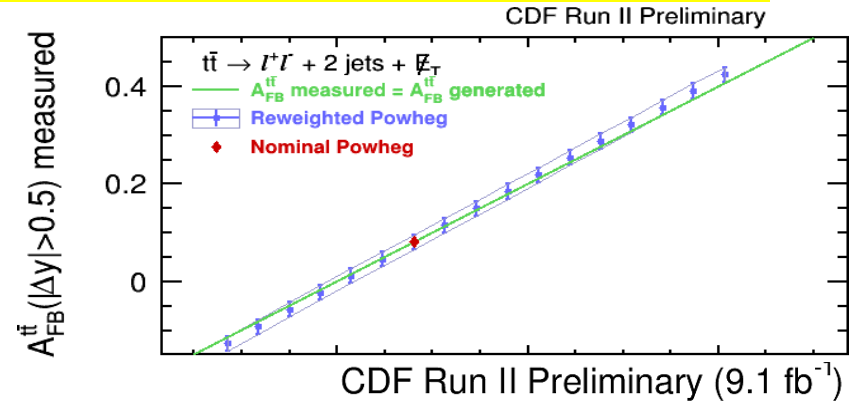
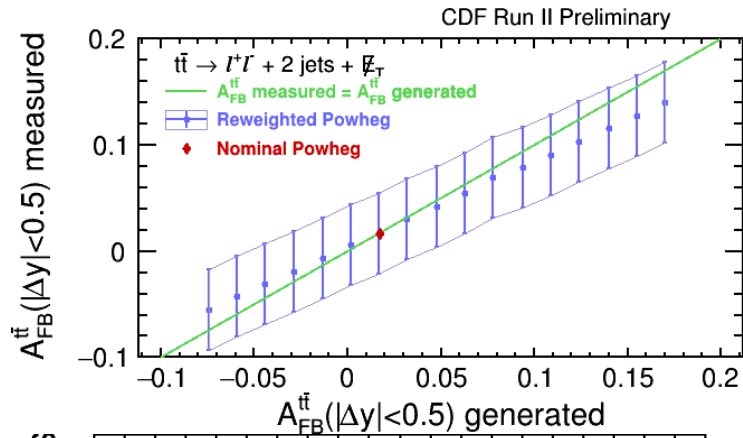


Tevatron Top Asymmetry





A_{FB} VS Δy_t



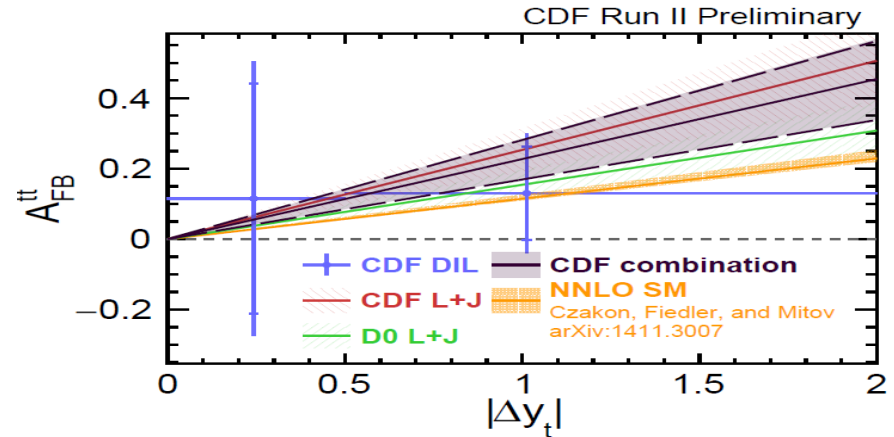
$$A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y_t| < 0.5) = 0.12 \pm 0.33(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.20(\text{syst.}) = 0.12 \pm 0.39,$$

$$A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}}(|\Delta y_t| > 0.5) = 0.13 \pm 0.13(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.}) = 0.13 \pm 0.17.$$

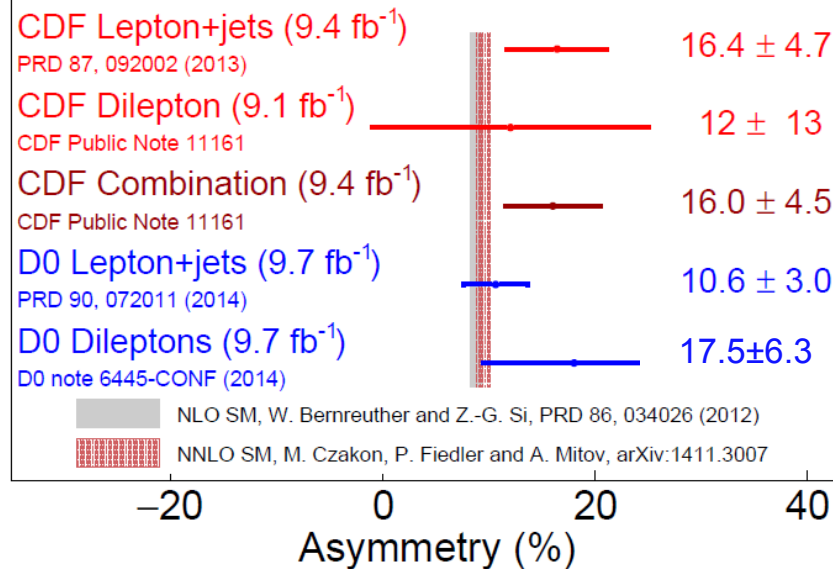


Combination

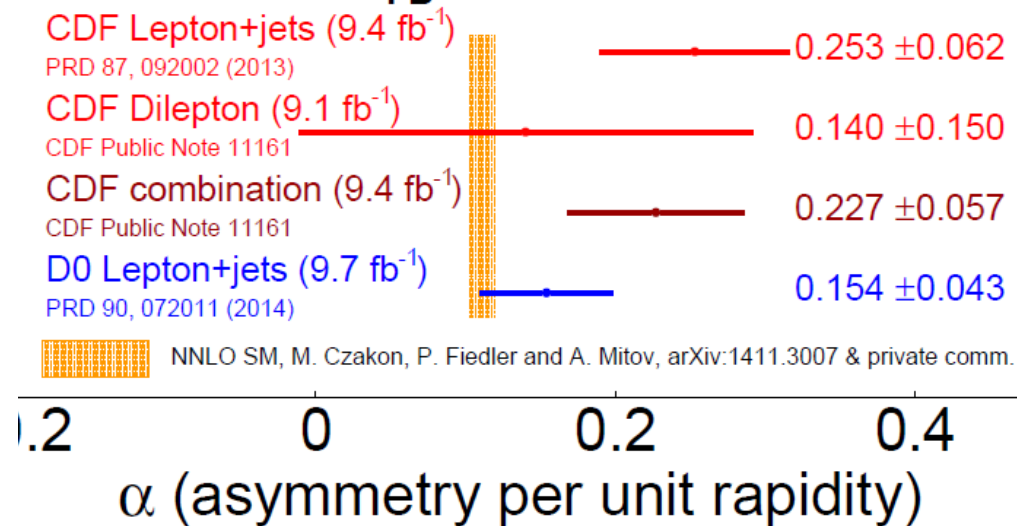
Combine l+jets and ll channels
using BLUE $A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}} = (16.0 \pm 4.5)\%$



Tevatron $A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}}$



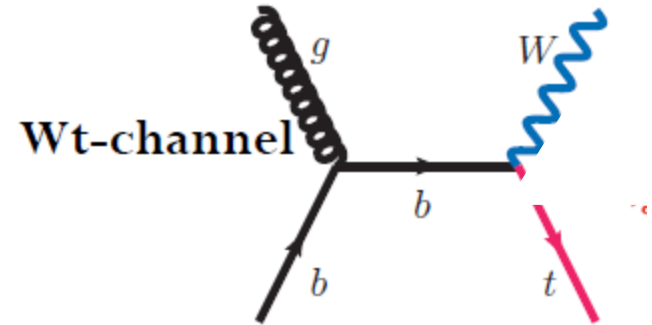
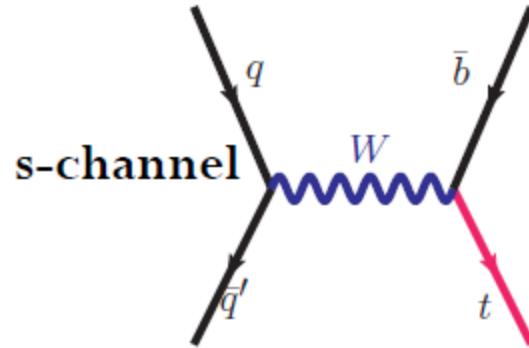
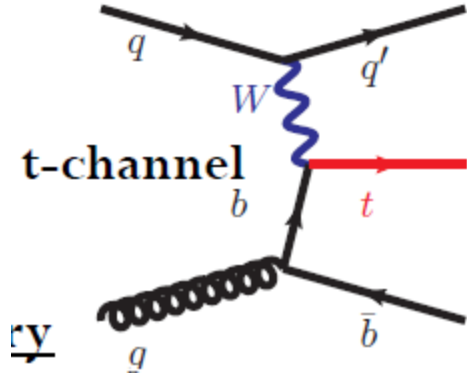
Tevatron $A_{FB}^{t\bar{t}}$ vs. $|\Delta y|$ slope α



Single-top

Electroweak production of top quark

➤ All Feynman diagrams below have a Wtb vertex

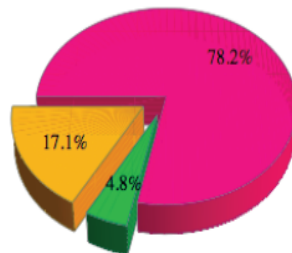
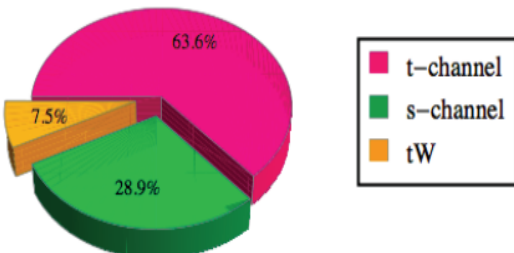


X-sec
in pb

Tevatron: $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 3 \text{ pb}$

LHC: $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 114 \text{ pb @ 8 TeV}$

	t	s	Wt
Tevatron	2.26 ± 0.2	1.04 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.06
LHC (7 TeV)	64.2 ± 2.4	4.6 ± 0.2	15.7 ± 1.1
LHC (8 TeV)	87.8 ± 3.4	5.6 ± 0.3	22.4 ± 1.5



s-channel difficult at the LHC

Why measure Single Top Production ?

$$\sigma_{\text{single top}} \propto |V_{tb}|^2$$

Access to the W-t-b vertex

- probe V-A structure
- access to top quark spin

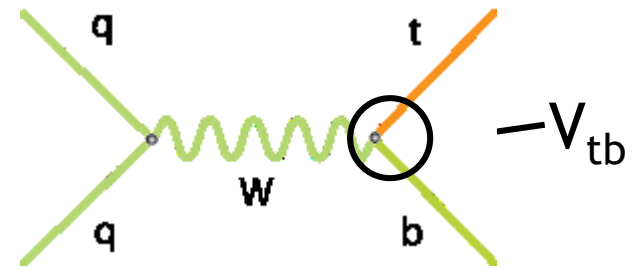
Allows direct measurement of Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix element $|V_{tb}|$:

- Is this Matrix 3x3 ?
 - Is there a 4th generation ?
- Does unitarity hold ?

$$|V_{ub}|^2 + |V_{cb}|^2 + |V_{tb}|^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

Precision electroweak measurements rule out "simple" fourth generation extensions, but see for example:

J. Alwall et. al., "Is $|V_{tb}| \sim 1$?" Eur. Phys. J. C49 791-801 (2007).



$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} & V_{uX} ? \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} & V_{cX} ? \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} & V_{tX} ? \\ V_{Yd} ? & V_{Ys} ? & V_{Yt} ? & V_{YX} ? \end{pmatrix}$$



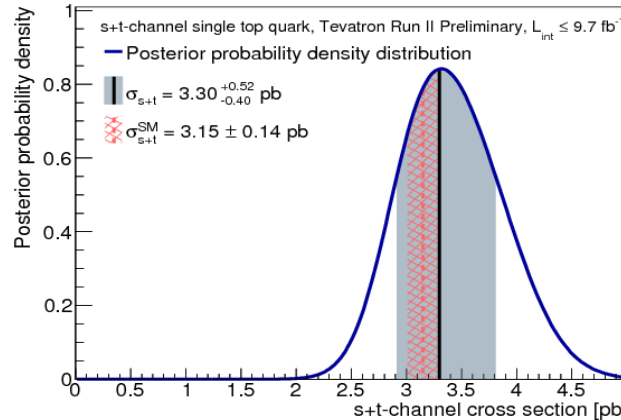
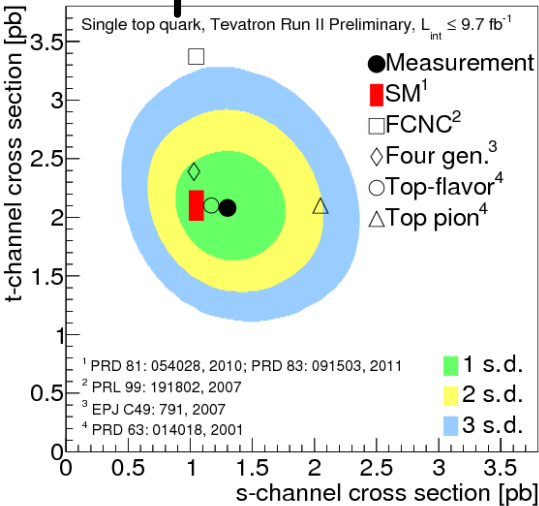
TeV combination



Input:

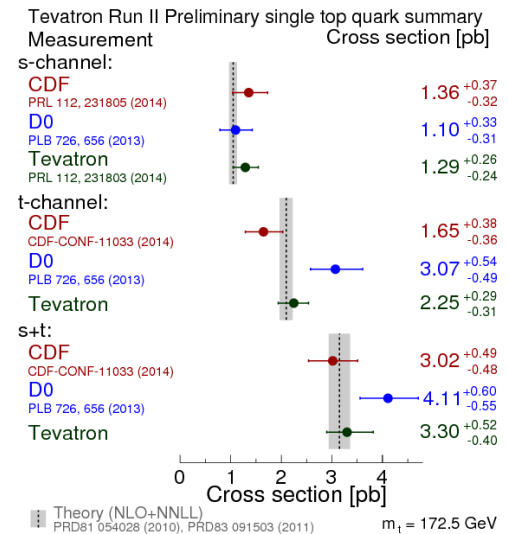
- t, s channel measurement from the two experiments
 - Neglect Wt
- Use discriminants from CDF and D0 performing a likelihood fit to the binned distribution
- Take into account correlations,

Output: 2d-posterior probability for σ_s, σ_t



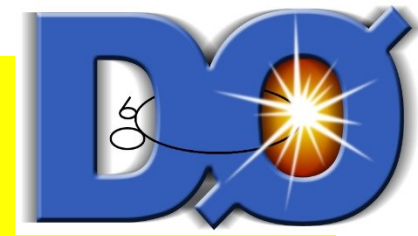
t-channel: $2.25^{+0.29}_{-0.31} \text{ pb}$

s+t-channel: $3.30^{+0.52}_{-0.40} \text{ pb}$



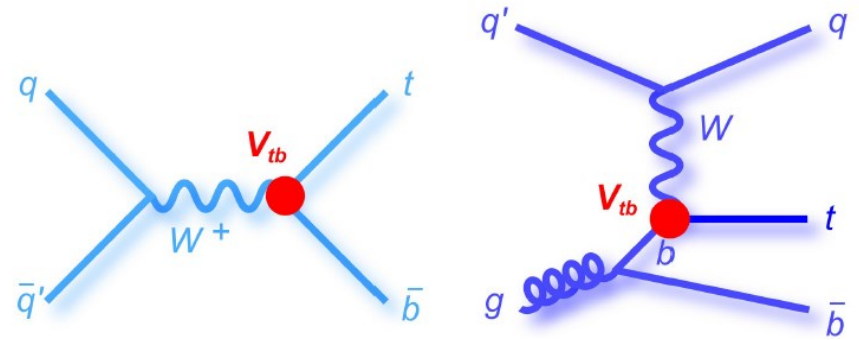


V_{tb}

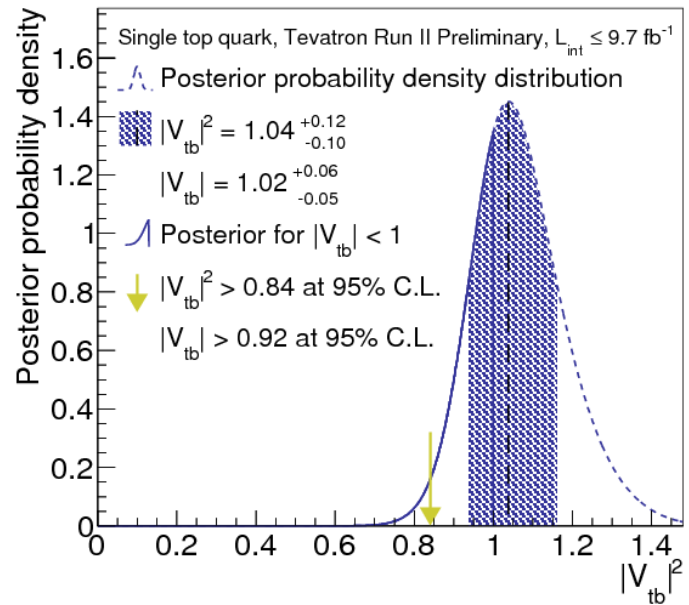


Assuming SM top decays the single top (s-channel) cross section is proportional to CKM element $|V_{tb}|^2$

- Therefore no need for other assumptions
- Flat non-negative prior probability



$$|V_{tb}|^2 = |V_{tb}^{SM}|^2 \times \sigma^{obs} / \sigma^{SM}$$



Conclusion

Tevatron was the home of the top-quark

- As such we explored its properties for many years
- We are now coming to a conclusion of our studies
- Some of the excitement derived by previous measurement is, unfortunately, not supported by more studies

Both CDF and D0 are devoted to polish things up in order to avoid leaving any path unexplored